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21 OCT 'UNOFFICIALLY' CALLED PACT MEETING DATE

LD091524 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1448 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 9 TANJUG -- After several postponements the Warsaw Treaty countries' Political Consultative Committee will meet in the second half of October, it has been officially announced in Moscow.

As is customary, neither the date nor the agenda of the meeting have been specified. The session will be held in Sofia and will be attended by high-ranking figures from the countries of the Eastern European community.

October 21 has been unofficially mentioned as the date of the meeting and the agenda is expected to focus on current East-West relations.

Following the Soviet initiative on the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons by 50 percent and other proposals sent by Gorbachev to U.S. President Reagan, observers in Moscow believe the upcoming session could launch initiatives aimed at trust-strengthening in Europe and a halt to the arms race.

It is assessed in Moscow that the Soviet Union will brief its allies in detail on the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva and a joint strategy will be coordinated by the Eastern European bloc prior to the talks aimed at East-West detente.

EEC RECEIVES CEMA DRAFT OF JOINT DECLARATION

AU091342 Paris AFP in English 1247 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Brussels, Oct 9 (AFP) -- The European Economic Community (EEC) has received a draft joint declaration from Comecon, roughly its East European communist equivalent, on future official trade and other links between the two groupings, an EEC official said here today.

Comecon proposed talks aimed at signing the joint declaration, which in its draft form establishes official relations, pledges cooperation and stresses the importance of increased trade.

The EEC official said the declaration's preamble noted that EEC-Comecon links could help bilateral relations between countries in the two groupings.

The official recalled that Comecon lacks common bodies and has no common tariffs or curbs, which explained why the EEC tended to favour bilateral relations with Comecon countries.

Foreign ministers of the EEC will discuss the draft declaration in Luxembourg on October 21 and 22.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON UNESCO GENERAL CONFERENCE

Bulgarian Leaders at Opening

AU081402 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1000 GMT on 8 October reports on the UNESCO General Conference opening in Sofia on 8 October. The domestic service report has been compared with the BTA version published in the 9 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page C 1, entitled "UNESCO General Conference Opens in Sofia," and has been found to carry the following additional information: "In the official box were Comrades Petur Mladenov, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, and Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council."

M'Bow on Media, U.S. Reports

AU092115 Paris AFP in English 2058 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, Oct 9 (AFP) -- UNESCO Director-General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow today vigorously defended the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation and and accused the Western media of systematically libelling it. In his report here to the UNESCO 23rd General Conference, Mr. M'Bow also alleged that UNESCO was first in line in a plan to destabilise the United Nations.

An equivalent of AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) was in process of being created "in the organism of the international community," he said. But, he added, "despite of [as received] the accumulation, over more than two years, of often bitter attacks, carried by press organs that seem to obtain their information from the same sources, the file of accusation against UNESCO is more than ever lacking in consistency."

He also dismissed the critical report on UNESCO drafted last year by the U.S. General Accounting Office at the request of the House of Representatives. The United States pulled out of UNESCO for which it supplied one quarter of the funds, at the end of 1984. The U.S. report, Mr. M'Bow said, contained inaccuracies and misinterpretations, probably due, he said, to the haste with which it was drawn up. The haste stemmed from the fact that the functionaries who drafted it had no previous acquaintance with how UNESCO worked.

Even more serious, he said, the report was often based on unidentified testimony rather than official documents.

"Despite its gaps and shortcomings, and despite certain criticisms," he added, "the report of the General Accounting Office of the United States seems to me to establish a basic fact: the regularity of UNESCO'S financial procedures and management methods.

"It cannot moreover back up certain accusations levelled against it (UNESCO) and widely reported by a certain sector of the world press."

Second Day Session

AU091641 Sofia BTA in English 1610 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 9 (BTA) -- According to the latest data, at the 23d session of the General Conference of U.N.E.S.C.O., which has been opened here yesterday, there are delegations from 149 countries, there are 139 ministers or official representatives holding ministerial ranks, in these delegations.

The representatives of three national liberation movements are also present here, representatives of three organizations of P.L.O. and another 19 inter-government organizations, as well as the representatives of 66 non-government organizations attend the session.

Points of order have been discussed at the session this morning, and one of them has been the election of a chairman of the 23d session of the General Conference of U.N.E.S.C.O.

The candidature of Academician Nikolay Todorov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian National Commission for U.N.E.S.C.O. and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, has been unanimously approved.

Taking up his duties Academician Nikolay Todorov said that the decision for the carrying out of the 23d session of the General Conference of U.N.E.S.C.O. in Bulgaria, has been not only a clear recognition of the active participation of the country in the life of the organization, but also an expression of U.N.E.S.C.O.'s desire more and more to come to know the world and the people, for whose well-being and progress it works.

In the name of the past and the future of U.N.E.S.C.O., said Academician Nikolay Todorov, the organization has to possess the right and obligation to deal, in the framework of its competence, with the great problems of mankind, and the fate of peoples and the basic rights of any single man, should be a constant care of the organization.

Analyzing the past of the organization, he stressed that it had been full of deep changes and reconstructions in the programmes and methods of work of the organization. It had been a period of widening participance of the developing countries in the activity of the organization, who had been right in their desire to see a guarantor for equal rights and effective international cooperation in U.N.E.S.C.O.

The organization works in an exacerbated international situation, in the conditions of serious danger for peace, which create enormous obstacles for the development of international cooperation, but Academician Nikolay Todorov said he was an optimist as far as the future of the organization is concerned. U.N.E.S.C.O. has been able to go on, following and adapting to the events in the world, but without denouncing its basic principle and aims, he said.

The chairman of the session celebrated the devotion of the general director of U.N.E.S.C.O. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow to the organization, and his continuous efforts for the implementation of its noble aims.

DAILY ENDORSES GORBACHEV FRENCH VISIT STATEMENTS

AU081s41 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Oct 85 pp 1, 4

[Ivanka Khlebarova commentary: "Peace for Europe -- Our Common Home -- words in upper case as published]

[Text] Europe is our common home, not a theater of military actions. This graphic idea of Mikhail Gorbachev's truly reflects the attitude of the Soviet leadership to the contemporary problems of the continent in which we live, while at the same time it demonstrates the USSR's approach to the future not only of Europe but of the world.

The history of Europe is also a tragic chronicle of great and small wars, two of which became world conflagrations in this century. This is why peace and security here are intimately connected with the security of our planet and the future of the world.

Naturally, Europe's economic and spiritual flourishing is a result not only of the efforts of a single nation but the fruit of mutual influences and effects. Representatives of many nations, small and great, have played their part in the progress of the continent. The very thought is horrifying that all this may be reduced to ashes in a disastrous nuclear conflagration.

Probably for this reason Europe "came of age" earlier than the other continents in the matter of detente; here we have at hand both the objective necessity and the objective opportunity to achieve real peace and security. Nowhere in the world is the confrontation of two military-political blocs so direct or so potentially explosive, but by the same token nowhere else has so much experience been accumulated in reaching agreements as in Europe, even on extremely complex and controversial questions. This is a guarantee for security and cooperation and for changing detente into a lasting, irreversible process.

The new Soviet peace initiatives announced by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev are designed to halt the global arms race and to avert the danger of war hanging over mankind. Therefore, they are of exceptional importance for enabling the flame of life to be preserved and handed on from generation to generation in Europe and throughout the world!

The Soviet Union once again places prime importance on the matter of a BAN ON OFFENSIVE SPACE WEAPONS. There is no change, there can be no change, in the Soviet position when the matter concerns militarizing space and extending the arms race even into near space. This was clearly and categorically announced by the Soviet party leader in his statement on French television and in his speech to the French parliament. The USSR declared that it would not be the first to put weapons in space, and is doing everything to block the militarization of space. The affirmation of this unchanging line of the Soviet Union at the time when the talks are going on in Geneva and on the eve of the Soviet-American summit meeting is especially significant. The new constructive proposal for a radical reduction, by half, of the numbers of nuclear weapons capable of reaching the territory of the other country has already been placed on the table at the Geneva talks. We would like to believe that this clear and realistic initiative will be examined carefully, and that at last the agreements for which the whole world is yearning will be reached.

The Soviet proposals once again raise the questions of the further implementation of the U.S. plans for the so-called Strategic Defence Initiative, of the ASAT tests, and everything connected with the incursions into space.

With good reason we ask: Will reason prevail? Among the political and military circles in Washington will the upper hand be obtained by those who look soberly at the situation created in the world and its future in the conditions of the present atomic era? Or will everything depend on the hand of the madmen who may doom to destruction everything that has been achieved over thousands of years?

The Soviet Union's new initiatives encompass practically all the problems of disarmament, but are also concretely aimed at European security. The position in Europe clearly demonstrates that the security of the European nations cannot be guaranteed by military means. In taking these measures, the Soviet Union is guided by the interests of all-European security and by the unchanging desire that the first steps on the path of disarmament should be taken PRECISELY HERE, IN THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE. This set of constructive and realistic initiatives can lead to detente throughout the world and create new preconditions for strengthening peaceful coexistence and for further developing international cooperation.

The dynamism of the USSR's foreign policy is strikingly expressed in the new Soviet proposals. These are a clear demonstration of unity of word and deed which the first socialist state in the world has upheld since the day of its formation. Europe, which has lived in peace during the last 40 years, in the words of the Soviet leader, "has the right to expect a step in response from the United States," for the ideals of peace, of a world free from the threat of nuclear war and free from the dangerous arms race, are shared today by millions of people in Europe and elsewhere.

The wide response to Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's meetings in France and to everything the Soviet leader has said, and the constructive realistic proposals made in Paris, offer new hopes and strengthen the optimism of peace-loving forces throughout the world. In these hopes the belief matures that war will be averted for all time, the belief that there will be peace in our common home, the planet Earth.

GDR ECONOMIC COOPERATION SESSION TALKS ENDS

AU091816 Sofia BTA in English 1656 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Sofia, October 9 (BTA) -- The talks between Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, and Dr. Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the G.D.R., chairmen of the two parts of the Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation between Bulgaria and the G.D.R., ended today with the signing of a final document. It was concluded that the economic and techno-scientific relations between the two countries are developing dynamically and in concord with the main trends for the broadening of the cooperation and the further development of the socio-economic integration for the period of time until 1990 and after.

The bilateral exchange of goods has risen by a third during the current five-year plan. Positive results have been attained in the fulfillment of the existing 40 cooperation and specialization agreements. The cooperation in the top priority branches of science and technology is developing rapidly.

Dr Herbert Weiz was received by Mr. Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria. The two leaders gave a positive assessment to the results of the exchange of goods, the specialization and cooperation between Bulgaria and the G.D.R. They noted with satisfaction the considerable growth of the trade and techno-scientific relations and the process of activation of the socialist integration, which is based upon the decisions adopted at the Moscow meeting.

The meeting was attended by Mr. Andrey Lukanov.

FRG ECONOMIC ACCORD REACHED DESPITE W. BERLIN

LD082320 Hamburg DPA in German 1238 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Bonn/ Plovdiv 8 Oct (DPA/VWD) -- Bulgaria is interested in German environmental protection technologies. The two sides agreed on increased cooperation in the sphere of environmental protection and energy saving at the ninth session of the German-Bulgarian Economic Commission. Talking to DPA/VWD, Federal Economics Minister Martin Bangemann (FDP) expressed satisfaction at the way the talks had gone. Bulgarian state and party chief Todor Zhivkov, with whom Bangemann had met, also spoke out in favor of greater economic cooperation with the Federal Republic. In the talks with the Bulgarian foreign trade minister, Khristo Khristov, the conclusion of an investment promotion agreement and a double taxation agreement were arranged. The difficulties which have existed to date over the inclusion of West Berlin were eliminated in principle, according to Bangemann.

ANTONOV TRIAL SESSIONS HELD 7, 8 OCT

Antonov Interrogation

AU072034 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Rome, October 7 (BTA) -- In the beginning of today's session, Court President Severino Santiapichi announced that the court has received a cable from Francesco Pazienza, famous Italian racketeer and C.I.A. collaborator, who is currently serving a prison sentence in New York. He has expressed the desire to testify before the court as a witness and to cooperate with Italian justice. However, he was willing to testify in the U.S. only and did not want to travel to Italy because he was afraid for his security there.

In the discussions of this matter, both the defence and the prosecutor had no objections to Pazienza's interrogation. Prof. Consolo, Sergey Antonov's defence lawyer, recollected the defence's request for the interrogation of a number of other witnesses. Some of them are residing abroad and the court must get in contact with the appropriate authorities and determine whether these witnesses can come to Rome or whether they are to be interrogated in their countries of residence. This matter should be settled as quickly as possible.

The court decreed that the documents in connection with the trial of "Super Sismi" should be requested for, and after their examination a decision should be taken whether an international warrant for the interrogation of Francesco Pazienza should have to be issued.

Still the court had not released its decision in connection with the request of the defence for interrogation of the Camorran Pandico, who had revealed the way Agca had been enlisted in the prison [words indistinct] by the organizers of the version about the "Bulgarian Connection".

At the beginning of the session the presiding judge pointed to the fact that despite his orders the assailant Mehmet Ali Agca had not been brought to the court. His absence hampers the regular work in connection with probable confrontations between the assailant and Sergey Antonov.

After that, Santiapichi started the interrogation of Sergey Antonov.

The slander of Agca about some meeting with Antonov in Milan had been quoted. In connection with this Antonov once again stated that, he had never met, he had never seen Agca and he had never talked to him.

Then Antonov said that he had gone two times to Milan -- once in January 1981, in transit, en route from Sofia to Rome, and once on business at the end of August 1981, when he had to visit the representation "Balkan" in Milan.

The presiding judge paid special attention to the first visit. Sergey Antonov explained that he had taken a "Balkan" Airlines ticket to Milan on his return to Italy from Bulgaria, where he had spent his holiday. He was met upon his arrival by the Bulgarian Airlines representative in Milan and was taken to the city where he took his service ticket to Rome from the "Alitalia" Airlines office. On the same day he departed for Rome.

The court president asked him why he had not bought a direct ticket from Sofia to Rome via Milan.

Antonov answered that he had a service ticket for the Bulgarian Sofia-Milan flight and that the Milan-Rome line was run by "Alitalia". As there is no "Alitalia" office in Sofia, the ticket had to be bought from Milan.

The court ordered a reference to "Alitalia" in order to determine whether Sergey Antonov had been issued a service ticket in January 1981.

The next question was connected with Agca's version about Sergy Antonov's "hobbies". According to Agca, one of Antonov's fabricated hobbies was the collecting small bottles of spirits.

Antonov answered that he had at his home 3 or 4 such bottles which were given to him as gifts, but that these were not part of a collection.

He went on to add that the bottles are on display on a shelf of his library and anyone who visits can see them.

The court president asked Antonov to clarify Agca's statement about him (Antonov) having a "Fiat 124" in Rome. Antonov explained that he had a private "Lada 1500", which is quite different from a "Fiat 124". The "Balkan" Airlines office had a "Lada 1200" which does resemble a "Fiat 124" but could not be mistaken for one in the Italian capital. Besides this car was only used for travel to and from the airport.

After that Antonov has been shown some forms, from "Fiumicino" Airport, which are filled in for airplanes travelling abroad, and some of them have columns in English language.

Antonov explained that these documents were prepared not by him but by the flight desk at the airport and then they were signed by the flight captain. Two of them were in English and the rest were in Italian.

The presiding judge pointed to some forms in English and asked Antonov how had he been able to understand them as he could not speak English.

Antonov explained that these columns are stereotype and only the number of passengers was filled in, the weight of the luggage and some other terms, which he knew.

The presiding judge asked Antonov to say a few words in Italian in order to understand how he speaks Italian. Antonov answered in Italian: "I speak Italian a little, it is better when somebody speaks to me, then I can understand more. I have not studied thoroughly this language. But it is enough for my work at the airport."

After that the court discussed investigating magistrate Martella's indictment in which he trusts Agca's statement that Antonov likes flowers.

Antonov said that he likes flowers as much as anybody else. He had bought and presented flowers at holidays and when travelling out of Rome his daughter had picked wild flowers which have sometimes been left in his car.

The court also heard Agca's declaration according to which Bayramic (Antonov) likes Havana cigars.

To this Antonov answered: "I have never smoked Havana cigars. When the investigating magistrate asked me about this, I told him that I have tried a cigar in Sofia once just to try its taste."

In this case obviously Agca has overdone his fabricated details. He had tried to be more convincing, but no proof could be found in this respect. This is also valid for the allegation that Antonov likes whisky. Antonov stated that he drinks only small quantities of wine.

As far as Agca's statements are concerned in which he claimed that Antonov "adored pop music" and Martella's statement that Antonov had admitted this during the investigation and had reportedly said that he loved Gershwin, Armstrong and Ella Fitzgerald, Antonov said: "There must have been some misunderstanding during the investigation. I have always claimed that I like folk music, Bulgarian folk music and melodious songs in general. I have never bought pop or jazz records.

On one other statement made by Agca, according to which Antonov tired easily when walking, the latter explained that before his arrest he often went out on walks together with his family and that he got just as much tired as any other person who is not a sportsman. He repeated several times that his tiredness was quite normal.

In the end Antonov's legal counsel, Prof. Consolo reminded the audience that the court has honored the defence's request and has ordered the presence in Court of assailant Mehmet Ali Agca. His presence there was required for the making clear of certain facts.

Presiding Judge Santiapichi answered that the people at the Court's office are absent and no one can explain why the order of the Court had not been executed. He again ordered Agca to be brought in the courtroom tomorrow. With this the session was adjourned till tomorrow, when the interrogation of Sergey Antonov will continue.

Agca Questioning

AU082103 Sofia BTA in English 2008 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Spelling of names as received]

[Text] Rome. October 8 (BTA Spec. Corr. N. Khranov and BTA corr. Kh. Petrov) -- Mehmet Ali Agca was once again questioned at today's 49th sitting of the Rome criminal court hearing the second case of the papal assassination attempt. At the beginning of the session, Presiding Judge Santiapichi announced that a letter had been sent in by Sergey Antonov saying that he was in no condition to attend today's hearing due to a temporary indisposition and expressing his readiness that his questioning be resumed at the next hearing.

The presiding judge asked Agca to give explanations in connection with Francesco Pazienza's cabled readiness to testify before the court. Santiapichi reminded Agca that he had accused Pazienza in court and asked him what he had in mind.

Agca said that the "Bulgarian connection" was the "minor aspect of the judicial reality in this trial." "I have no documents or any documentary proof to produce in court", he said. "But I think that in 1982 Francesco Pazienza effected an agreement between circles in the White House and the Vatican with the help of Cardinal Paul Marcinkus and Henry Kissinger on launching the Bulgarian connection."

The court president failed in his attempts to press Agca into revealing the essence of these contentions of his in greater detail. At the same time, however, the assailant denied to have ever seen Pazienza or to have had contacts in prison with men of this CIA agent. Agca recalled that in prison he had met only agents of the Italian secret services, but they were acting "under orders of the Italian Magistratura" and "everything was in conformity with the law".

Repeating that the questioning of Francesco Pazienza will be of paramount importance, Agca explained that "that Francesco Pazienza will start talking and will no longer play ball with his friends abroad".

Prosecutor Marini asked Agca to be more precise.

"Why do you contend that Pazienza has something to do with the launching of the Bulgarian connection when, as you say, you have never once seen him?"

Marini recalled that this could make this "star witness of the prosecution" more credible.

He asked once again: "What confirmation can there be to your evidence of 1982?"

Agca lost his temper: "What confirmation could there be? I have revealed so many facts and dates since the beginning of the trial. But I spoke in vain because no one can act without the permission of the Vatican, of the White House, of the Western secret services, etc. There is nothing I can do about it".

Lawyer Consolo, counsel for the defence of Sergey Antonov, recalled that during the June 19, 1985 court hearing Agca had said that in March and April 1982 he had met Francesco Pazienza at Ascoli Piceno. What is more, as Dr Larussa, his colleague defense lawyer observed, at that hearing Agca had said that when Pazienza visited him in Ascoli Piceno, he briefed him on his chances of getting away from prison.

Agca failed to explain this discrepancy between his previous testimony as cited and his contention today that he had not met Pazienza. For all that, he declared once again: "In any case, Francesco Pazienza knows something about the attack" before adding, "at least he has organized, launched the campaign in the press."

Asked by the presiding judge about his source of information on Pazienza's being aware of the attack, Agca answered rightaway: "Somebody must have told him: Somebody from the American, the French, the Italian secret services."

At the end of his questioning, speaking about Pazienza's role, Agca emphasised once again: "In a word, this is a political affair."

No matter how inconsistent the assailant's evidence may be, it cannot be ignored. His statements about the role of Francesco Pazienza and of the NATO secret services in launching the "Bulgarian connection", in conjunction with his previous confessions to having met with Pazienza in Ascoli Piceno, and with Pandico's disclosures, provide a clearer idea of the way the "Bulgarian connection" was fabricated and of its engineers' identity.

At today's hearing, the Court ruled that the assistance of Interpol be sought through diplomatic channels for the carrying out of an international interrogatory commission to question the "Grey Wolf" Mehmet Sener from October 21 to 24. Sener has been arrested in Switzerland, and he refused to be extradited to Italy. On October 28 and 29 the U.S. Citizen Rose Howe, wounded in the shooting in St. Peter's Square, will be interviewed in the FRG. The Court also ruled that Interpol be approached about calling the following individuals in testimony at the Rome trial: Sergio Paprelli, Otto Tintner, Vahdettin Oezdemir, and Omer Mersan.

At long last, it was ruled that the Rome Prosecutor's Office be asked to surrender the testimony of Camorrista Giovanni Pandico (something which the defence urged as far back as June), wherein he revealed the manner in which Agca was recruited to star as a witness for the prosecution in the provocation called "Bulgarian connection".

SYRIA'S AL-ASAD CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

Treaties, Protocols Signed

LD091732 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, and Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic and general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, signed at Prague Castle today a treaty on friendship and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Syria. The treaty means a new, further stage of the all-around cooperation and friendly relations between the two countries and the further strengthening of their common efforts for the preservation and strengthening of world peace, security, and international cooperation.

Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Sulayman Qaddah, assistant secretary of the regional leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, today also signed at Prague Castle a treaty on cooperation between the two parties for the period 1986-1987.

A protocol on cooperation between the ministries of foreign affairs of the two countries was signed by the Czechoslovak and Syrian ministers of foreign affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek and Faruq al-Shar'. The protocol emphasizes the exchanges of information connected with foreign policy of both countries and the regular consultations on views on the most important international issues.

A protocol on economic talks was signed by Bohumil Urban, Czechoslovak minister of foreign trade, and Sabah Bagjaji, Syrian minister of state for planning. It sets out tasks and goals for further cooperation between the two countries, especially in the export of Czechoslovak complete industrial plants to the Syrian Arab Republic and the Czechoslovak participation in the further building of Syrian industry.

Today Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic and general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, ended his official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia. Before his departure from Prague Castle, he reviewed, along with Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, the honorary garrison of the castle guard in the first courtyard.

At Prague's Ruzyne Airport, festively decorated with Czechoslovak and Syrian state flags, the highest Syrian representative and members of his entourage were seen off by the highest Czechoslovak representative Gustav Husak; members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Vasil Bilak, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; and candidate members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman.

The highest Syrian representative was accompanied to the aircraft by Gustav Husak and other Czechoslovak representatives. The special plane then took off for its journey to the Syrian Arab Republic.

Treaty Terms, Conditions

LD100311 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Gustav Husak and Hafiz al-Asad signed a Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Syrian Arab Republic at Prague Castle today.

The treaty means a new, higher stage of bilateral all-around cooperation and friendly relations, and the further strengthening of their joint efforts for the preservation and strengthening of world peace, security, and international cooperation.

Both sides agreed to support and widen economic and scientific and technical cooperation, and for an exchange of experiences on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. They will also be widening mutual cooperation in trade and transport on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual benefit, and the cause of greatest advantage. They will also continue mutual cooperation and exchanges of experience in science, culture, art, literature, education, health, radio, television, film, tourism, sport, and other areas.

Czechoslovakia and Syria will aid the widening of contacts and cooperation between state organs, mass organizations, including trade unions, and other social organizations, production enterprises, culture and scientific institutions, with the goal of gaining a deeper understanding of the life, work, experiences, and gains of both countries' people. They will use all means to aid in strengthening word peace and security, and to achieve international detente and the solving of questions of conflict by peaceful means, and the removal of all manifestations of the policy of hegemony and aggression in international relations. They will also cooperate in the interest of implementing a complete, just, and lasting peace in the Near East.

The Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Syrian Arab Republic is valid for 15 years from the day on which it becomes effective. If neither of the sides announces its intention to terminate the treaty within one year before it expires, the treaty will continue to be in effect for another 5 years.

Final Talks Held

LD091502 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic and general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, left Prague today at the end of his official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia.

Final talks were held in Prague Castle today between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, and Hafiz al-Asad, the supreme Syrian representative. Also present at the talks were, for the Czechoslovak side: Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Svatopluk Potac, federal deputy premier; Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; Eduard Saul, federal minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering; and Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade. Present for the Syrian side were: Sulayman Qaddah, assistant secretary of the regional leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; Salim Yasin, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; Faruq al-Shar', minister of foreign affairs; Kamil Baba, minister of electricity; Ali al-Tarabulsi, minister of industry; and Sabah Baqjaji, minister of state for planning.

The supreme representatives of both states gave a high assessment of the results of the official friendly visit to the CSSR by Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic. They emphasized that the visit has boosted the firm links of friendship and successful cooperation between the CSSR and Syria, and provides new stimuli for their all-around development in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres. It also gave rise to new prospects for strengthening cooperation between the CPCZ and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

Hafiz al-Asad expressed his thanks for the warm and cordial reception accorded to him throughtout his stay in Czechoslovakia by officials and working people. He highlighted Czechoslovakia's principled peaceful foreign policy and the support it provides to the revolutionary struggle of the Arab people against imperialism and Zionism.

Gustav Husak reaffirmed Czechoslovakia's total solidarity with the fight of the Arab people, and paid tribute to the firm and principled attitude of the Syrian Arab Republic to the fight to achieve a just, lasting and comprehensive settlement to the problems in the Middle East.

The talks between the supreme representatives of Czechoslovakia and the Syrian Arab Republic were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, and were characterized by mutual understanding and a broad identity of views on the matters discussed.

Departure Ceremonies

LD091335 [Editorial Report] Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak at 1100 GMT on 9 October carries a 12-minute report by correspondents Petr Voldan and Lubos Lidicky on the departure of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad from Czechoslovakia.

The correspondents report that a convoy of vehicles drives up to festively decorated Ruzyne Airport, where there is "frantic" chanting in the background and a guard of honor waits on the apron.

According to the report, as CSSR President Gustav Husak and Al-Asad get out of the car the guard of honor salutes them and gives a 21-gun salute. After Czechoslovak and Syrian national anthems are played Husak and Al-Asad inspect the guard.

The reporters add that Husak and Al-Asad then walk over to the farewell party, which includes heads of departments of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy premiers and government ministers, Federal Assembly deputy chairmen, the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak National Front, and staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army, as well as Dusan Ulcak, Czechoslovak ambassador to Syria, and Rashid Rashidi, Syrian charge d'affaires.

The correspondents continue by noting that the guard of honor assumes position for the ceremonial marchpast, and Al-Asad shakes hands with those who came to see him off. Husak and Al-Asad wave to the crowd, which is chanting and carrying banners saying "Good-bye dear Syrian friends."

The correspondents observe that Al-Asad shakes hands with Vasil Bilak, secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, receives a bouquet from Pioneers, says goodbye to Husak, and boards the awaiting Syrian Airlines plane.

PRC MINISTER VISITS, SIGNS TRADE AGREEMENTS

Meets Strougal

LD042347 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Today in Prague at the Hrzan Palace, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Qian Zhengying, PRC minister of water conservancy and power engineering and PRC chairman of the Czechoslovak-Chinese commission for economic, trade, and scientific-technical cooperation.

In the course of the discussion, the federal premier stressed the fact that the visit is an important contribution to the deepening of the traditional friendship and the further broadening of political, economic and cultural relations between the two countries. He briefed Qian Zhengying on the main plans of the social and economic development of Czechoslovakia in the period 1986-1990. He noted that the Czechoslovak national economy faces dynamic development, changes in its structure, intensification and modernization, which is in accord with the basic world trends. The fast growth of the mutual exchanges of goods was appreciated, and it was noted by both sides that it is in the interests of both the Czechoslovak and Chinese people to look for further ways toward a purposeful and dynamic development of all-around cooperation.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

LD051235 Prague CTK in English 1706 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Prague, Oct 4 (CTK) -- The first session of the Czechoslovak-Chinese Commission for Economic, Trade and Scientific-Technological Cooperation ended here today with the signing of a final protocol by chairmen of its two parts. Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban and Chinese Minister of Water Resources and Electric Power Qian Zhengying.

The documents sets forth main directions of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and China for the next period, mainly in mutually advantageous trade, building and reconstruction of industrial plants in China and production cooperation.

On the basis of the protocol, joint construction of gasworks, cement works and breweries will be discussed, as well as the reconstruction of open-hearth furnaces and a plant for the construction of trolleybuses. Continuing will be cooperation in the production of machine tools, baling presses and knitting machines.

In the course of the session, talks on a long-term trade agreement between Czechoslovakia and China for 1986-1990 were ended. The exchange of goods will reach at least 1,000 million Swiss francs annually, and further extension of mutual trade will be arranged in annual protocols.

In an interview to CTK, Qian Zhengying described the talks in Prague as very successful, pointing out that Czechoslovak-Chinese economic cooperation enters a new stage which is characterized by a quick pace of an increase in trade exchange.

Qian Zhengying emphasized the significance of Czechoslovakia's delivery of two 500-mw [megawatt] units for thermal power stations in China which will supply Beijing with electric power.

The Chinese minister stated that there are suitable conditions in both countries for an increase in mutual economic cooperation, on the one hand China with its large market and rich resources of raw materials and on the other hand Czechoslovakia with its large industrial capacities.

Qian Zhengying met here with Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal, Minister of Fuels and Power, Vlastimil Ehrenberger, and Minister of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering, Eduard Saul. She described the talks as very fruitful.

The Chinese minister also appreciated the successes of the Czechoslovak people in the construction of socialism in Czechoslovakia under the leadership of the Communist Party.

Discusses Results of Visit

LD091446 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] The first session of the Czechoslovak-Chinese economic, trade, and scientific-technical cooperation commission has ended. The final protocol was signed by the chairmen of both sides of the commission, Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade, and Qian Zhengying, PRC minister of water conservancy and power industry. Qian Zhengying granted us the following interview at the end of her visit to the CSSR:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified questioner, in Czech] Mrs Minister, how do you sum up the results of your visit to the CSSR?

[Zhengying, in Chinese, fading into Czech translation] I was very pleased to have had the opportunity during my visit to the CSSR to see the results achieved by the Czechoslovak people in building socialism under the leadership of their party and government. As far as the final document which we signed is concerned, it sets out the main outlines for cooperation between the CSSR and the PRC in the fields of mutually advantageous trade, the construction and modernization of Chinese industrial plants, and in production sharing.

[Questioner, in Slovak] What will be the main features of Czechoslovak-Chinese cooperation in the immediate future?

[Zhengying, in Chinese fading into Czech translation] The founding of a mixed PRC-CSSR commission represents a new stage in our cooperation. During the commission's session, discussions were finalized on a long-term trade agreement for 1986-90. The exchange of goods in each of the years of the next 5-year period will amount to a minimum of 1 billion Swiss francs, and we expect that the further expansion of mutual trade will be agreed in detail every year. [end recording]

CUBAN NUCLEAR ENERGY OFFICIAL MEETS CPCZ LEADER

LD091756 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Fidelito Castro Daiz-Balart, executive secretary of the Secretariat for Questions of Nuclear Energy of the Council of Ministers of Cuba. In a friendly conversation they evaluated the results of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Cuba in the peaceful use of nuclear energy, particularly concerning the training of specialists for the construction and running of nuclear power-stations. Both sides expressed interest in further deepening and developing this cooperation.

Fidelito Castro Daiz-Balart, executive secretary of the Secretariat for Questions of Nuclear Energy of the Council of Ministers of Cuba, was also received today by Jaromir Obzina, deputy premier of the Federal Government and minister chairman of the State Commission for Research and Development and Investment Planning.

SRV'S NGUYEN HUU THO PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrival in Prague

LD041749 Prague CTK in English 1658 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Prague, Oct 3 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Vietnamese National Assembly, led by its chairman Nguyen Huu Tho, arrived here today on an official friendly visit. The Vietnamese guests were met at the airport by Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and chairman of the Federal Assembly Alois Indra at whose invitation the visit is taking place.

An impulse to deepen the two countries' cooperation was the 1980 visit by the Czechoslovak party and state delegation, led by Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak, to Vietnam during which a treaty of friendship and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Vietnam was signed.

Czechoslovakia provides assistance in the development of the Vietnamese economy based on the 1980 agreement on the main directions of developing long-term economic cooperation until 1990 and a long-term trade agreement.

Czechoslovak exports include mainly machines, spare parts for trucks, dyes, textiles, medications, etc. Vietnam exports tin, rubber, tea, spices, coffee, canned fruit and vegetables, etc. Czechoslovakia constructs a thermal power plant near Danang, re-constructs several industrial enterprises and the transport network in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, etc. Ever more attention is paid to cooperation in the light and electronic industries, geological and pharmaceutical research, in agriculture and the food industry.

Czechoslovakia supports Vietnamese initiatives in strengthening the unity of the Indochinese countries, peace and stability in South-East Asia.

Meets Husak, Indra

LD041804 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] At Prague Castle today, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, and Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Federal Assembly chairman, received an SRV National Assembly delegation led by its chairman, Nguyen Huu Tho.

In the course of a cordial, comradely discussion both statesmen noted with satisfaction that Czechoslovak-Vietnamese relations in the political, economic, cultural, and other spheres have reached a high level and have been developing in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the SRV. The mutual contacts between legislative bodies have also been contributing to this positive process.

When examining the topical international issues, they highly praised the new, far-reaching Soviet peace proposals for the improvement of the situation in the world, for the halting of the arms race, and for the solution of the questions of disarmament which were presented yesterday by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium member, at the French parliament.

Meets Czech Council Head

LD051228 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] The Vietnamese National Assembly delegation was received today by Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Czech National Council. He assured the guests that the Czechoslovak working people, just as they extended assistance and support to the Vietnamese people in their struggle for independence, are resolved to help them today in building socialism. At the same time, he singled out the joint stands of the two countries on current topical problems, especially on the questions of averting the threat of war and insuring world peace. Afterward he explained to the Vietnamese deputies our political system, the position occupied in it by the Czech National Council, its composition, and its principal tasks.

Meets Slovak Council Head

LD071639 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council, received in Bratislava Castle today a delegation of the National Assembly of the SRV headed by Nguyen Huu Tho, its chairman. CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, the Slovak premier, were present. Viliam Salgovic stressed during a conversation the importance of cooperation with Socialist Vietnam and support for its effort to resolve peacefully the conflict in Southeast Asia. He briefed the Vietnamese guests about the development of Slovakia and the activity of the Slovak National Council. Nguyen Huu Tho praised the assistance extended by Czechoslovakia to the Vietnamese people and voiced his conviction that the current visit of the National Assembly delegation will make a significant contribution to a more effective mutual cooperation and to strengthening friendship between the two countries. Viliam Salgovic gave a gala luncheon in honor of the Vietnamese delegation.

Talks With Strougal

LD081502 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal today received a delegation of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, led by its chairman, Nguyen Huu Tho. During their conversation in Prague's Hrzan Palace, the federal premier described the visit as an important contribution to the all-round deepening of the traditional friendship between the Czechoslovak and Vietnamese people. He paid tribute to the constructive endeavor of the SRV and its principled foreign policy, and stressed that Czechoslovakia will continue to share actively in the development and modernization of the manufacturing and technological infrastructure of Vietnam, and will continue the technical training of its cadres for various branches of its economy. In an expose devoted to topical issues facing Czechoslovakia, he briefed the guests about the development of the national economy in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and about the main tasks facing the country for the period 1986-90.

The chairman of the Vietnamese National Assembly expressed his thanks for the solidarity, assistance and support the Czechoslovak people have been giving to Vietnam in building a socialist society and in the industrialization of the country. He voiced his conviction that the relations between Czechoslovakia and Vietnam will continue to develop dynamically in the political, economic and cultural spheres.

Vu Song, Vietnamese ambassador to Czechoslovakia, gave a reception in Prague today on the occasion of the visit by the official delegation of the Vietnamese National Assembly. It was attended by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly; Dalibor Hanes, Bohuslav Kucera and Jaroslav Srb, deputy chairmen of the Federal Assembly; and other representatives.

Gives Departure Interview

LD082353 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Interview with Nguyen Huu Tho, head of the SRV National Assembly delegation by unidentified questioner, in French with answers in Vietnamese with superimposed translation; in Prague 8 Oct -- recorded]

[Excerpts] The Vietnamese National Assembly delegation today ended its official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia, and left Prague. At the end of the visit, we asked Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho for an interview.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] Comrade Chairman, how do you sum up your visit to Czechoslovakia and your meetings with the top Czechoslovak officials?

[Nguyen Huu Tho] Our National Assembly welcomed the opportunity to visit fraternal Czechoslovakia. Our meeting with President Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, and other Czechoslovak officials, once again showed the unanimity in our assessment of the matters which are the focus of attention in our countries, and our determination to step up all-around cooperation. We are very satisfied with the results of our visit. We consider it will contribute to the further development of contacts between the peoples and parliaments of both countries.

[Speaker] How do you view the current international situation, especially the situation in Southeast Asia?

[Nguyen Huu Tho] The current international situation is very tense owing to the aggressive plans of the imperialist powers who are engaged in a frantic arms buildup on earth, and are about to militarize space. It would be an undoubted contribution to alleviating the threat of nuclear war if the Soviet Union's peace proposals were followed up. Here I mean, in particular, the latest proposals tabled by Mikhail Gorbachev in Paris. As far as the situation in Southeast Asia is concerned, the imperialist powers are trying to prevent a dialogue which would bring a stable peace to this region. We believe, though, that the joint efforts of all peace-loving forces will make it possible to resolve contentious issues by peaceful means. [end recording]

CPCZ LEADERS ATTEND GDR ENVOY'S CELEBRATION

LD051042 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] A friendly gathering on the national day of the GDR, the 36th anniversary of its founding, was held in Prague today by Ambassador Helmut Ziebart. Vasil Bilak, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, and Josef Kempny, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other officials were present at the gathering.

REPORTAGE ON HONECKER'S VISIT TO GREECE

Papandreou Interviewed

LD091028 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1453 GMT 8 Oct 85

["Text" of interview with Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou by East German journalists Wilhelm Wurdak and Rolf Guenther, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND; Manfred Kuehn, GDR radio; and Wilfried Jakisch, GDR television, in Athens; date not given]

[Text] Athens, 9 Oct (ADN) -- Question: During your visit to the GDR, Mr Prime Minister, you and your host strongly supported the improvement of the international situation. What would you now, a good year later, regard as being especially urgent?

Papandreou: Proceeding from the well-known position that an active East-West dialogue allows the reduction of tensions and a return to the climate of detente, which in turn is necessary for the promotion of peace and for effective negotiations on arms reduction, especially nuclear and space armaments, priority must be given to the meeting of the leading representatives of the two superpowers in November, U.S. President Ronald Reagan, and CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev.

The resumption of the Geneva negotiations has rekindled hopes among all peoples of the world for an improvement in the international situation. As is known, the three phases thus far have brought practically no progress yet. For this reason I also believe, especially after the latest Soviet proposals which President Reagan himself characterized as positive, that the meeting of the two leading representatives will be, I would say, of decisive significance for the destiny of mankind. It could allow substantial progress at the Geneva negotiations on the arms race on earth and in space.

I would like to think that the political will and responsibility that is needed for the solution of the technical dimensions of the problems, which are, not insuperable, will be present on both sides.

Question: Greece has, together with India, Mexico, Tanzania, Argentina, and Sweden, submitted proposals on halting the nuclear arms race. How do you, Mr Prime Minister, assess the response to this initiative, and what ideas exist for continuing it?

Papandreou: The initiative of the six statesmen for peace and disarmament has already met with a great response. The unexpectedly open reaction to our initiative was truly astounding. It showed the extent to which the initiatives of statesmen from different parts of the earth express the hopes and desires of the peoples of the whole world. The initiative has already been sincerely welcomed and supported by the United Nations secretary general, the pope, the World Council of Churches, state and government heads, political parties and parliaments, public figures of international repute, the peace movement, and broad popular masses.

It is noteworthy that almost all living Nobel prize winners unconditionally supported the initiative of the six in a joint declaration in July 1985.

We are determined to continue our efforts for the realization of the aims of the initiative. We are preparing other measures, over and above the information of the leading representatives of the nuclear powers in line with the decision of the Delhi conference. At our October meeting in New York we will announce some of these measures. We believe that the prospects of our initiative's contribution to reducing arms and for efforts to strengthen peace are, in fact, good. This is not only because we have already mobilized world public opinion, but because it can contribute positively to the success of the Geneva conference.

Question: The GDR, like its alliance partners in the Warsaw Pact, regards it as necessary to prevent the arms race in space, halt it on earth and, by means of effective disarmament steps, reduce the military-strategic balance to ever lower levels. What is your attitude on these aims?

Papandreou: As is known, we support all efforts opposing the militarization of space, for limiting nuclear armaments on earth with the ultimate goal of eliminating all nuclear weapons stores, and for the establishment of a balance at ever lower levels. We have a high regard for the efforts of the GDR and in particular of its president, Mr Honecker, in that direction.

Question: Your country is committed to the creation of a nuclear-free Balkan zone. The GDR has declared its readiness to make its entire territory available for establishing a corridor free from theater nuclear weapons. Do you see, Mr Prime Minister, further contact points in the efforts of Greece and the GDR to contribute to strengthening peace?

Papandreou: The main contact point between Greece and the GDR is the common wish for the creation of nuclear-free zones from the Balkans right up to the Scandinavian area; zones which could act as catalysts for the denuclearization of all of Europe. One must not overlook the fact that, if one takes into account the theory of a regional and limited nuclear war, Europe and its peoples would be the region exposed to the greatest danger in case of a nuclear conflict.

Question: What is your assessment of the development of bilateral cooperation between our countries since your visit to the GDR? What opportunities do you see for the further expansion of relations?

Papandreou: The long-term economic and industrial cooperation program we signed at our summit meeting in 1984 provides for a dynamic increase in our trade turnover on a harmonious and balanced basis. The total volume of our trade increased truly dynamically in 1984, but the growth was mainly due to the rapid increase in GDR exports to Greece. For this reason in 1985 we requested a greater increase in the import of Greek products into your country. In the first few months of this year we recorded an increase in the volume of foreign trade, the greater proportion of which has been in Greek exports. For the creation of an equilibrium in our trade relations and an evening out of our trade balance, we look forward, at any rate, to an acceleration in the increase of Greek exports to the GDR.

There are significant opportunities for the further development of our relations. Our countries' economies complement each other. Greece has a series of relative advantages in light industry, raw materials, and agriculture, whereas the GDR has relative advantages in engineering, among others. The better use of the comparative advantages can bring about a new dynamism in the development of economic cooperation between the two countries.

This merely requires that existing structural difficulties be overcome. We understand the fact that the GDR economy is centrally planned and that the necessary adaptation for closer cooperation takes place gradually. Our side has certain organizational weaknesses and structural deficiencies which we must master. Overcoming the difficulties will, however, bring many advantages to both sides. I am, therefore, sure that we soon will be able to point to tangible examples of closer cooperation for the benefit of our two countries.

Honecker Interview Additions

Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek on 8 October carries on page 3 an interview with Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, by Greek journalists from the newspapers RIZOSPASTIS, TA NEA, ETHNOS, I KATHIMERINI, and ELEVTHEROTIPIA. RIZOSPASTIS says that the interview was conducted in Berlin on 30 September.

A comparison of this interview with the one published in the 9 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page E 1, shows that all questions and answers in RIZOSPASTIS are contained in the ADN version, albeit in different order. RIZOSPASTIS, however, concludes with the addition of the following material:

"During a discussion, the leader of the GDR replied to a question on Greek-Turkish differences:

"'Our position on the Aegean is well known. You are correct to say that the Aegean issue is not only Greek, because Turkey's actions are threatening peace in the region. We believe that Turkey's unjustified demands must be resolved through negotiations. We completely support Greece's position.

"'Regarding the Cyprus issue our position is outlined in the statement I made during my visit to President Kiprianou. Turkey's aggressive actions have created the existing situation and Turkey occupies a large part of Cyprus. We believe that Cyprus belongs to the Cypriots and the Cyprus problem must be solved on the basis of UN Security Council resolutions. We are working for this on the international level. For now it does not seem as if Turkey will change its position on this issue. All states should exert pressure so that Cyprus may belong to the Cypriots. I mean all of Cyprus.'

"In reply to a question on the 'Macedonian issue' Honecker said: 'you are touching on the reason I visited Yugoslavia. The issue was not mentioned during official negotiations but we discussed it while traveling by train. At the time, I submitted our government's viewpoint that the borders created during World War II should be respected by everyone. We insisted on this. In this particular instance, however, we were speaking about Bulgaria and not about Greece; you know that we have close ties with Bulgaria. Our position was outlined very clearly.'"

Awards Presentation, Speech

LD091757 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1140 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Athens, 9 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has honored Greece's President Khristos Spartzetakis with the Order of the Grand Star of International Friendship in Athens at the beginning of his state visit on October 9. For his part, the Greek head of state honored Erich Honecker with the presentation of the Order of the Grand Cross of the Savior.

During the ceremonial presentation of the orders in the state guest's residence, the personal commitment of the Greek president and the GDR head of state for peace and the welfare of their peoples was praised.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the Greek head of state in the following words:

Mr President, it is a sincere pleasure for me to present to you today the Order of the Grand Star of International Friendship immediately after our arrival in your beautiful republic and your capital Athens.

With this award we pay tribute to the activity of a person whose courageous support of peace, democracy, and progress and against injustice, violence, and suppression has long enjoyed high esteem beyond the frontiers of Greece.

It is also meant equally for your personal contribution toward organizing and deepening relations between the GDR and the Hellenic Republic, which are developing increasingly as an example of mutually advantageous relations of peaceful coexistence and thus exerting a beneficial influence on the improvement of the international situation.

I present to you, Mr President, this high award of the GDR in the certainty that our two states and peoples will, in the future too, further increase their cooperation for the good of peace and detente. I wish you continued success in your responsible post for the good of the Greek people and also health and happiness in your personal life.

Receiving the Order of the Grand Star of International Friendship, President Khristos Sartzetakis expressed gratitude with the following words:

Mr President, it is a special pleasure for me, the Greek people, and official Greece to welcome you in our country. Rest assured, Mr President, that Greece, the Greece of today, is endeavoring to cultivate the best possible relations with your country and, in accordance with the desire of the Greek people, has the will to expand these friendly relations in all spheres.

I thank you warmly for your friendly words. I believe I am right to address you as a proven fighter for peace and freedom, who has given so much personally to the cause of the freedom of his people.

Since your earliest youth you have stood up for freedom and democracy in your country.

I thank you once again, Mr President, and at the same time ask you to receive the highest order of the Hellenic Republic, the Grand Cross of the Savior, as a gesture in tribute to you personally and simultaneously as a greeting to your people. We, the Greek people, are of the firm conviction that our relations will expand each day.

Erich Honecker thanked the Greek president cordially for the high honor with the following words:

I am profoundly impressed by the warmth of the words you spoke regarding the development of relations between our states and between the peoples of Greece and the GDR. I regard the high honor that has been conferred on me as an honor for the GDR people, for we are striving to continue our work for peace, for freedom, for democracy, and the dignity for our people.

In this moment of being awarded Greece's highest order, the Grand Cross of the Savior, for which I give cordial thanks, I am convinced that we shall further increase our cooperation and contribute to saving peace and, thereby, to the future of our peoples. We pay tribute to the great, profoundly democratic, and humanist traditions of the Greek people, and we show them and their leaders our sincerity.

Talks With Sartzetakis

LD092247 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1633 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Athens, 9 Oct (ADN) -- On the afternoon of 9 October Erich Honecker paid a visit to Greek President Khristos Sartzetakis in his official residence in Athens. The Greek president received the guest in the foyer of the presidential palace in which members of the guards formed a guard of honor. The friendly talks between the statesmen were attended by State Secretary Frank-Joachim Herrmann and Ambassador Horst Brie, by Konstandinos Zepos, head of the Greek president's office; and Andonios Koundakis, Greece's ambassador to the GDR.

More on Talks

LD092257 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1718 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Athens, 9 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker and Greek President Khristos Sartzetakis had a cordial meeting on 9 October at the presidential palace in the Greek capital.

In their talk the two statesmen noted with satisfaction that relations between the GDR and Greece have developed well over the past few years. They expressed the conviction that Erich Honecker's visit to Greece will help deepen cooperation in the political, economic, and cultural spheres, as well as in other areas. Erich Honecker and Khristos Sarzetakis agreed that the reduction of arms and the prevention of space militarization are the present's foremost taks. In this connection they emphasized significance of the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva. Erich Honecker pointed out that the proposals submitted and the moratoria announced by the USSR must be assessed as an expression of efforts to open up the path to arms reduction. He said that the forthcoming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, was bound up with the hope that the United States will also approach the solution of the major questions of today constructively and responsibly. There was little chance of halting the nuclear arms race on earth if the spreading of the arms race to space is not prevented.

Erich Honecker stressed his country's firm desire to do its utmost to banish the danger of war, promote arms limitation and disarmament, and help safeguard the peaceful coexistence of states. He pointed out that, in the interests of reducing confrontation in central Europe, where the two largest alliance systems directly confront each other, the GDR has placed its entire territory at the disposal of a zone free of nuclear battlefield weapons. The proposal addressed by the GDR and the CSSR to the FRG Government for a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe was pointed in a similar direction.

Referring to bilateral questions, Erich Honecker and Khristos Sartzetakis noted a high degree of agreement in efforts for an expansion of mutually advantageous relations in a wide range of areas. Proceeding from what has been achieved, they spoke in favor of continuing and deepening the exchange of views on international and bilateral questions and the comprehensive development and deepening of bilateral relations.

Dinner Held

LD092147 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1926 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Athens, 9 Oct (ADN) -- On the evening of 9 October, in Athens, Khristos Sartzetakis, the president of Greece, and Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, paid tribute to the positive development of bilateral relations between the two countries and their active contributions to peace, disarmament, and detente. The heads of state were speaking at a dinner the Greek president and his wife gave in the presidential palace in honor of the guest. The members of Erich Honecker's official entourage, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and his wife, and other personages from the host country were guests at the festive evening, which concluded the first day of the state visit.

The diplomatic corps was present at a subsequent reception with its doyen, the Panamanian ambassador.

Honecker Toast

LD092241 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1928 GMT 9 Oct 85

["Text" of the toast by Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, at the 9 Oct "official dinner" at the presidential palace in Athens]

[Text] Permit me, Mr President, to thank you sincerely for the cordial reception given to me and my entourage here in Athens and for your friendly greeting. I gladly accepted your invitation to continue the trustful talks with the leading representatives of Greece and to acquaint myself with your country and its people.

The great tensions and dangers in the world oblige politicians to seek peace and security through responsible dialogue and to contribute, by promoting exemplary bilateral cooperation, to stability and trust in the relations between states. Our exchange of views today, based on reason and realism, has shown how closely we agree on this view. I can therefore regard my first visit to your country as a contribution to understanding what our peoples and states can and must do to ward off the threat of war and to revive detente for the further development of constructive and peaceful cooperation.

The undying Greek achievements in the development of world culture are highly esteemed in our country. German humanists and intellectuals, whose legacy we in the GDR carefully nurture and preserve, have always felt themselves very closely linked with Greece. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, in their works on the laws of movement and development of nature, human society, and thought, relied to a not inconsiderable degree on the philosophical writings of Heraclitus, Aristotle, and other Greek thinkers.

Goethe, Herder, and Schiller were inspired in their work by Euripides, Aeschylus, and Sophocles. Winckelmann and Schliemann contributed through their work to opening up and preserving the rich heritage of the Greek classics.

GDR citizens hold modern Greek culture in high esteem along with antiquity. The poetry of Ritsos and Elytis, the literary work of Kazanzakis and Samarakis have been widely circulated and acknowledged in our country. The compositions of Mikis Theodorakis enjoy great popularity. I do not need to emphasize how good the name Olympia sounds to our sports enthusiasts as a symbol and sanctuary of peaceful, fair sporting competition.

GDR citizens feel closely linked with the Greek people, especially because their courageous resistance against German and Italian fascism and against national oppression conveyed hope and confidence to the German opponents of Hitler. More than a few German antifascists stood by the side of the Greek people. This year we celebrated, together with the states and peoples of the anti-Hitler coalition, the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. Much has rightly been said about the historical teachings of that most devastating of all wars. Have all those who bear responsibility for their people's future made those teachings the basis of their action? This has evidently not been the case so far. Justifiably, the call has gone throughout the world to preserve and strengthen the peace that was won so dearly. We owe today's generations, the children and grandchildren, a happy future for Europe and the world. Everything must be done to prevent a nuclear inferno. As our talks have confirmed, we are in complete agreement on this question. The complicated, dangerous world situation demonstrates the urgency of such joint efforts. The arms race continues undiminished. It is again and again stoked anew by those who seek military supremacy and who want to replace equal, peaceful relations among states with threats and confrontation. The military reaching space would bring the peoples new dangers, the scope of which cannot yet be comprehended. Concrete steps to prevent the militarization of space, to halt the arms race on earth, to limit and reduce arms on the basis of equality and equal security, are urgently required. We regard the USSR's new proposals, which General Secretary Gorbachev explained a few days ago in Paris, as extremely significant. They have the GDR's complete support.

Proceeding from our country's responsibility and taking its sensitive geopolitical situation into consideration, the GDR itself has submitted concrete proposals for freeing Europe from nuclear and chemical weapons. It welcomes all honest activities for reducing military and political confrontation. Greece's work for a nuclear weapons-free zone in the Balkans therefore meets with our full support. The 1970's have vividly demonstrated that Europe possesses the capacity to make progress in strengthening relations of peaceful coexistence among states with different social orders. The principles of the Helsinki Final Act map out the only viable path toward this as its recent 10th anniversary has once again demonstrated.

The GDR works with all its might to ensure that only peace, and never war, emanates from German soil. Our international policy is characterized by constructive support for improving the international situation, for guaranteeing the military balance at ever-lower levels of weapons, for a ban on and elimination of all weapons of mass destruction, and for peaceful coexistence among states. In order to implement this policy, the GDR is willing to work with all forces of reason and realism. Peace and security are also decisive foundations for the relations between our two countries and peoples, which are developing increasingly closely in all spheres. I am certain, Mr President, that my stay in Greece which began today, the interesting, useful talks with you, and the meetings to come with Prime Minister Papandreou will open up new chapters in shaping our relations to mutual advantage and in the interest of peace.

Greek Reportage

For Athens reportage on the visit to Greece by Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, including his meetings with Greek leaders President Khristos Sartzetakis and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, see the Other Countries and Greece sections of the 9 October Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SOVIET CULTURAL DAYS CELEBRATIONS OBSERVED

Demichev, Delegation Arrive

LD082044 Budapest MTI in English 1773 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Budapest, October 8 (MTI) -- Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Soviet minister of culture arrived in Budapest 8 October at the head of a delegation to participate in the series of events making up Soviet Cultural Days. The delegation includes Vasiliy Shauro, head of the Cultural Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU. The delegation was received at Budapest Airport by Judit Csehak, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and by Bela Kopeczi, minister of culture.

Opening of Festivities

LD091205 Budapest MTI in English 1023 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Budapest, October 8 (MTI) -- The days of Soviet culture in Hungary started in Budapest, on Tuesday [8 October], with a gala performance in the State Opera House.

The opening was attended by Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP political committee; Janos Berecz and Lenard Pal, secretaries of the Central Committee; Bela Kopeczi, Hungarian minister of culture and education; and leading representatives of Hungary's political and cultural life. Present at the gala performance was the Soviet delegation, in Hungary for the occasion under the leadership of Petr Demichev, candidate member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and minister of culture. Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary, was also in attendance.

The festive opening was addressed by Judit Csehak, deputy chairwoman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

Judit Csehak stressed that the days of Soviet culture in Hungary are regular important events of Hungary's social life. The days are awaited with keen expectation and interest all over the country. It is sign of the intellectual and emotional link, and expresses respect for and readiness to receive the universal values of Soviet culture.

The deputy premier pointed out that it was only after 1945 that the Hungarian people had the opportunity to become acquainted with the variety of the Soviet Union and Soviet art. Over the past 40 years our actions have been governed by the same principles and goals in all fields of life. Cultural cooperation has developed with the national features and traditions taken increasingly into consideration, in the spirit of reciprocity.

Judit Csehak recalled the continuous presence of the values of Hungarian arts and culture in the USSR, [word indistinct] the popularity of Soviet art in Hungary. It proves, she said, that Hungarian culture has also been treated in accordance with its value in the Soviet Union since 1945, and the intellectual and cultural cooperation between the two countries is based on reciprocity. Then Petr Demichev addressed the opening.

After the addresses the ensemble of Moscow's Bolshoy Theatre gave a performance Shostakovich's "Golden Age".

Demichev Speech

LD090915 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Speech by Petr Demichev, USSR culture minister and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, on the occasion of the opening of Soviet Cultural Days at the State Opera House in Budapest on 8 October -- recorded in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Excerpts] Dear Comrades, my friends: Let me first of all thank you, Comrade Csehak, for the warm voice of greeting and for your praising for Soviet-Hungarian cultural relations. The Soviet people assess highly their friendship with the brotherly Hungarian people and do everything to strengthen our contacts in all areas, in cultural friendship among them, and to develop them further. In April, the Hungarian Cultural Days held in our country on the 40th anniversary of liberation were a great success. This holiday of friendship and arts, in which all our republics took part, opened another excellent page in the annual of the community of our brotherly culture.

Tonight we open the series of cultural events of the Soviet Cultural Days in the Hungarian People's Republic, which takes place on the occasion of the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and of the 40th anniversary of the defeat of fascism. The cultural days are a symbol of the unbreakable unity between our fraternal peoples in their struggle for peace and social progress. They also symbolize their determination to prevent the catastrophe of war, and that our peoples are ready for the committed defense of the achievements of socialism and freedom, which have grown out of the defeat of fascism. The victory over fascism brought freedom to the peoples of Europe, and it meant a fundamental change in the history of the Hungarian people. The 40 postwar years are years of close friendship between the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries as well as Hungary. This friendship has constantly strengthened, widened, and become unbreakable.

Loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, the following of the principles of socialist internationalism, the fraternal unity between the CPSU and the MSZMP, all contribute to the solid foundation of our unbreakable friendship. The visit to the Soviet Union by Comrade Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP, and his talks with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the CPSU, have again convincingly demonstrated the unity of our parties in judging all issues of principle. In the interests of peace and socialism they contributed to further strengthening the fraternal friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the MSZMP and the CPSU and the Soviet Union and Hungary.

The 13th Congress of the MSZMP was proof of the strength and firmness of socialism in Hungary. The congress has opened new perspectives for building advanced socialism. It laid down ways to strengthen cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The Soviet people are preparing for the 27th CPSU Congress, which will adopt a newly defined party program laying down our perspective tasks relating to the modernization of advanced socialism. The April 1985 session of the CPSU Central Committee determined the principal tasks and directions of preparation for the congress. The congress will be an important stage in the development of Soviet society.

Soviet society is presently working on the solution of fundamental issues relating to the transformation and intensive development of its entire people's economy.

Tasks related to scientific-technological progress, the direction of the people's economy, the further modernization of socialist democracy, the strengthening of discipline, the elevation onto a higher level of the culture and conscience of the masses, the development of the revolutionary, fighting, and worker traditions are the issues standing in the forefront of our party's attention. We know well that similar work is being carried out in all the fraternal socialist countries which work jointly on the solution of the important questions of social and economic progress. The community of socialist countries is an alliance of friends who think alike and who are reliable, which is characterized fundamentally by the respect and consideration for mutual interests, readiness to help, and close cooperation in the international arena. It is such an alliance that promotes the development of all fraternal countries, the solution of their own national tasks, and, at the same time, multiplies the strength of the socialist world system, increases its standing and influence in the world. The socialist community puts all its influence and reputation in the service of the noble cause of peace and social progress.

It firmly defends the most sacred right of man, the right to live. The peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries receive more and more wide-ranging and active support from their peoples. It is our conviction that the unity of the peace-loving forces presents a sure barrier to the aggressive imperialist policy, which is driving mankind toward the brink of nuclear war.

Today the socialist community is the main pillar of peace on our globe. The Soviet people always, and in everything, follow the important endeavor of our party and state to guard and further strengthen the fraternal friendship toward our closest comrades-in-arms, our allies, the countries of the great socialist community. Our cultural cooperation also services the fraternal friendship of the socialist countries, which is of particularly great importance today when culture has become an arena of sharp ideological struggle.

Soviet-Hungarian cultural and artistic cooperation is an effective tool of the ideologically drawing together of and the political education of workers; it plays an increasingly large and positive role in all areas of communist and socialist building work, on production and social relations, and in the shaping and enhancing of the peoples' spiritual demands.

The 20th session of the Intergovernmental Cultural Cooperation Committee of the two countries, taking into account the perspectives of the fraternal contacts between the Soviet Union and Hungary, determined the main directions of the working program of Soviet-Hungarian cultural cooperation. We note with satisfaction that the cultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and the fraternal Hungarian People's Republic has become extraordinarily diverse. Contacts between cultural establishments are actively increasing, and so is the creative cooperation of artists. Our activities in the practice of international cooperation are also becoming more coordinated. Cultural relations between the two countries can serve as a model of international cultural cooperation.

We decidedly take the stand that in the interest of peace and trust between peoples, international cultural cooperation should develop, and the tenets laid down in the closing document of the European Security and Cooporation Conference should be consistently realized. We will also follow in the future the policy of full equality of countries, with mutual and strict respect for their sovereignty, and the noninterference in each others' internal affairs. We also will defend these principles in the cultural forum that will open in Budapest on 15 October.

We deem that culture cannot become the tool of hatred, racism, violence, and the advocation of militarism. We hope that the cultural forum will promote the unity of the ingelligents .e of all the countries for peace, progress, and the fight for noble humanist ideas. Dear comrades, in our cultural establishments, Soviet artists have been preparing with a great sense of responsibility for the Soviet Cultural Days now opening. Outstanding Soviet groups, companies, and solo artists that will appear for the Hungarian audience include the Bolshoy Ballet, the Moscow Komsomol Theater, the Moscow Virtuoso Chamber Orchestra, [word indistinct] chamber choir, the Baroque Quintet, and the Vladimir Nazarodny Folk Group. We hope that Soviet Cultural Days will convincingly demonstrate that our peoples are united in the struggle for peace and social progress, and present a further impetus in the further deepening of the manysided cooperation among our peoples. Thank you for your attention. [applause]

Demichev, Delegation Depart

LD091928 Budapest MTI in English 1805 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Budapest, October 9 (MTI) -- Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU CP and minister of culture of the Soviet Union, who attended the opening of the days of Soviet culture in Hungary, left Budapest on Wednesday. Petr Demichev held talks with Judit Csehak, deputy chairwoman of the Council of Ministers and of the Hungarian section of the Hungarian-Soviet intergovernmental committee for cultural cooperation. Petr Demichev met Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee, and Lenard Pal, secretary of the Central Committee.

KADAR HOLDS DISCUSSION WITH USSR'S KULIKOV

LD091745 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 85

[Text] Budapest -- Janos Kadar has received Marshal of the USSR Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. The discussion was attended by Central Committee secretary, Istvan Horvath.

PAL, KNOPP DEPART ON VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

LD091241 Budapest MTI in English 1055 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Budapest, October 9 (MTI) -- Today Lenard Pal, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, left for the Soviet Union on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He is accompanied by Andras Knopp, deputy head of department of the HSWP Central Committee.

OFFICIAL LAMENTS 'EPIDEMIC' OF DRUG ABUSE

LD100110 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Interview with Istvan Erdelyi, department head of the State Youth Commission, by correspondent Katalin Rangos, on youth drug abuse; date, place not specified -- recorded]

[Text] [Erdelyi] We can talk about a very forceful increase; for example, 150 to 200 cases were recorded at the beginning of the 1970's, but the number of youths abusing drugs was estimated to be 10,000 by the early 1980's.

The estimate had increased to 30,000 by 1984. This means we are facing an epidemic.

Many people say there has been too much silence about this problem in the past decade. I believe this was a kind of institutional handling of the problem.

[Rangos] Nevertheless, more and more has been said about this topic in the past 2 or 3 years. So, what can be done about it?

[Erdelyi] The alleviation of socialdisadvantages will have the effect of giving hope to an increasing number of children who now turn to drugs. But the alleviation of social disadvantages is not a task that can be solved immediately.

[Rangos] So what specific measures can be taken now, until that time?

[Erdelyi] A complex program for prevention must be developed in the comming plan period. This could include a preventative program in the senior primary school years.

Secondly, in my opinion, we must catch up with the delay caused by the silence I have already mentioned in the training and retraining of parents and the specialists involved; namely, child care specialists, crime specialists, and so on. This problem must be strongly emphasized.

[Rangos] What is to be done with the 30,000 who are already on drugs?

[Erdelyi] A network of treatment centers has to be established for these children which can try to lead the children back to society through treatment in several stages.

BRIEFS

JAN-AUG ECONOMIC FIGURES -- Budapest, October 9 (MTI) -- According to data from the Hungarian Central Statistical office the production of state industrial companies and cooperatives was up by 0.4 percent (without the food industry 0.9 percent) over the previous year. The volume of domestic and foreign sales has not changed, the workforce dropped by 1.4 percent, and per capita production grew by 1.8 percent. In July and August the lag of building industrial output behind last year's figure continued to decrease: production over the first eight months was 9.9 percent lower than in the year before. (The drop was 27 percent in the first quarter, and 12.3 percent in the first half of the year). The number of employees fell by 5.7 percent in the period under survey. Agricultural sales fell 6.4 percent short of last year's figures. Retail trade turnover rose by 6.7 percent at current prices, and by 0.6 percent at comparative prices. Personal cash incomes from central sources increased by 8.1 percent, and the consumer price index was 6.8 percent higher, with this year's price changes accounting for 4.7 percent over the first eight months. 94,200 million forints were spent on investment projects in the socialist sector, 3.2 percent less than in the corresponding period of last year. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1051 GMT 9 Oct 85 LD]

JARUZELSKI'S PREELECTION ADDRESS TO WORKERS

LD092152 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Speech by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and premier; at a 9 October pre-election meeting at Cora Clothing Works in Grochow District, Warsaw] -- live

[Text] Esteemed gathering, our meeting is of particular importance, because it culminates the pre-election campaign. I have been considering what form I should use when I take the floor. What kind of statement does the electorate expect? It is not an easy matter. So much has been said in recent weeks by deputy candidates, representatives of the authorities, and participants in preelection meetings. Hence, I would like to express what I feel and think at this moment, limiting my speech to several issues raised today in this hall, and stressed with particular strength during the whole of the great debate. Its result is over 40,000 opinions, postulates, resolutions and suggestions; this is a picture of contemporary Poland. It shows what pleases, what is creative and reasonable, but also what saddens and hurts.

The course of the election campaign is the best proof of a great political and social achievement, of a feeling of public care and responsibility. At the same time, one is obligated not to miss a single resolution, and not to neglect any just cause.

Pre-election meetings, by their nature, tend to gloss over reality, to make promises which before the war were termed plainly as the electoral carrot. Propaganda bargaining in the West is a very good example of that. We do not want to follow suit. In the party, government, and Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON], we attach utmost importance to what is a political and moral norm for us -- namely, the demand to tell the truth even when it is unpleasant, and does not deserve applause. We do not forget that the public trust had been abused, and people's generosity was squandered not just once. This will remain a lesson and constant warning, especially for those of us who today run for the Sejm. However different pages predominate in the tome of the People's Republic's history. The work of our hands and minds does not need cheap publicity, it speak for itself. Where did we begin? We began with clearing mines, with clearing rubble, with repatriation and with combating illiteracy.

Warsaw is the symbol of the essence of the past years, the content of the socialist 40-year period. The same is true for the place where our meeting is being held. In the past, there was a shameful area of suburban poverty. In the fall of 1944, this was a battleground furrowed with shells. As in Grochow and our capital, the whole country was changing and developing. It was growing thanks to millions of workers, peasants and intelligent individuals who were raising Poland from ruins, who were building it, and giving it strength and importance in the world. This has been continued by work over recent difficult years, by the achievements of the socialist renewal.

True, not everything has worked out the way we wanted. There are still many shadows, tender spots, and quite a few evils. Since the last Sejm elections, however, it could be said that an entire epoch has elapsed. How much has changed? Poland is different than yesterday and the day before. At the same time a question is asked repeatedly: What are the quarantees that crises will not be repeated? Four years ago, the reply was the Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress resolutions.

Today above all it is practice which is becoming the argument for and testimony to our credibility. Its permanence is ensured by new institutional and legal regulations, its effectiveness is confirmed by new methods of work.

We are continuing and consolidating whatever has been tested and is effective and good for the fundamental interests of the nation and the state. We are changing the obsolete, ineffective, and sterile. We reject whatever discredits the principles of socialism, negatively affects public life or pulls us backward. This is still a practice which is frequently heterogeneous. In some fields it is making slow progress. There are many situations where the act says one thing, while life says another. Why does this happen?

By no means am I shifting the responsibility for unfulfilled tasks, weaknesses, and shortcomings from myself and the central authorities onto the shoulders of all citizens. In speaking about us, I have in mind both the public and those who hold leading offices. At the same time, I always stress that high level demands must be the greatest. The communal life and its quality are always defined by specific people. Millions of citizens serve on representative, trade-union, and self-management bodies, in political youth and vocational organizations.

The state, therefore, means all of us, with our good points and our weaknesses, including the one Henryk Sienkiewicz wrote about: Most of us understand duty to be what others should be doing; the others are responsible, not us, not me. The Polish nation gives endless proof of patriotism, wisdom, and selflessness. There are many magnificent, hard working, and unselfish people in our country, practically heroes with no name. Unfortunately, there is no shortage of demoralized individuals. Such problems trouble our society.

For instance a Zgierz resident writes with irony in her letter: Poland's international ranking will not diminish if layabouts and parasites are forced to do useful work. In accordance with society's will, instruments to combat social pathology have been made more effective, and new ones have been created. We shall not cease in these efforts.

Responding to the questions of Mrs Anastazja (?Teodorska) and Grazyna Jankowska, I wish to convey information from Deputy Premier Zenon Komender that the PZPR Central Committee Politburo session, which will be held tomorrow with participation by representatives from the government and social forces, will examine the effectiveness of counteracting criminality, alcohol and drug addiction.

There can also be no light treatment for high-handedness and protectionism; bribery; waste of public money; or for those -- identified in a letter from aRzeszow region Citizen -- who sees themselves as being above everthing, untouchable, threating their positions as personal benefit; or who forget, where they came from and whom they serve.

We all know examples of outrageous insensitivites, wastefulness, and slowness. They are published in the press, shown on television, and mentioned on the radio. I often think: Who causes them? How should he be labeled: a fool or a pest? It happens that both names apply. Most often, however, this simply is a case of being lazy, a man indifferent to human concerns, bound in a bureaucratic suit of armor.

Such people must be dealt with severely. Citizens, the postwar Polish parliament beginning with the KRN [National Council], introduced into the formation of the socialist state foundations, a priceless contribution. For the first time in history many workers and peasants sat on the parliamentary benches as cocreators and guarantors of revolutionary transformations. However, for various reasons the Sejm was not always able to cope with its constitutional role and satisfy the expectations of the electorate. Recent years form a new chapter in the people's parliamentary activity, in shaping its higher quality and creation of legal foundations for socialist renewal.

The Sejm we will elect will be responsible -- and I understood the thoughts of Jan (?Machulski) to be in favor of this -- for making permanent and improving these healing transformations. The Sejm will face enormous tasks in the sphere of strengthening the state, developing people's power and the system of laws and rule of the law, and improving the central administration and the whole state apparatus. Great expectations are linked with the Sejm activity in the economic spheres, satisfaction of social needs, functioning of public services, education, science, culture, health services, and environmenal protection. Often, the question is asked: Why do we attach such importance to the conduct and results of elections? True, the history of People's Poland does not start or begin with elections; but to a great extent the elections will influence what Poland will be like in the coming years, how our new parliament will rank.

Poland needs a strong Sejm, a Sejm with strong authority which carefully controls and effectively executes the laws which have been passed. Universal participation in the elections will mean, for the future deputies, both support and a pledge. Each significant political fact which occurs in our country does not pass unnoticed in the international arena -- 13 September will be such a fact. In the contemporary world there is no room for those going it alone. While tightening the bonds of alliance, we remain open to cooperation with other states. We become an attractive partner to them, even more so as our position in the socialist family of nations gets stronger. Former President of Finland Urho Kekkonen wrote one day that one should not look close for one's enemies or far for one's friends. People's Poland from its beginnings had unfailing friends nearby. We would like to have more friends far from here, too. We have a lot of them. I was convinced of this recently at the United Nations where I saw how widely recognized and respected socialist Poland is -- realistic Poland, the only Poland in existence.

A collective vote in the elections would be another emphatic confirmation of the national will and resolve to defend peace; strengthen the security and inviolability of the borders; and consolidate the international position of our country in political, economic, scientific, and cultural relations. It will show yet again to those who follow the policies of boycott, restrictions, and other interference in our affairs that their position is irretrievably lost. Let no foreign government consider that here, on the Vistula and on the Odra, anything can be done without us, despite us, or against us. Let not those Polish citizens who yesterday supported unlawful restrictions count on that, either. Today, when the fiasco of that policy is obvious, they can only say that the restrictions have fulfilled their role. Quite. They have. They have drastically reduced the consumption of protein by Polish children and worsened our people's welfare conditions.

Nobody has a monopoly on patriotism. Its perception is personal and subjective in nature. But in the final account, only results count. Patriotism is simply that which helps the nation and the country, that which enriches and strengthens it. Anything else -- however well disguised -- is not patriotism.

Esteemed gathering, we have frequently declared that we would not ask anybody where they came from if they made an honest contribution to putting in order and reconstructing our common home. We attach special importance to this declaration. It remains in force today and will remain so tomorrow. We neither want, nor intend to pass over in silence, the chapter of Solidarity among the pages of years gone by. Millions of working people found themselves in that movement in good faith, intending that life in the country should be distortion-free. We remember how antisocialist extremists abused workers' confidence and how they usurped the symbols of August, and what tragedies many people had to live through later as a result, as recalled today by Jadwiga (? Dyska). However, the most important thing today is that the main essence of the workers' protest is the common heritage of all those who want Poland to develop, be strong and wealthy, democratic and just.

With that desire, an overwhelming majority of members of the former Solidarity, participate in public life. There is no shortage of them among the candidate-deputies.

We attach great importance to the continuous increase in participation by nonparty people in the organs of representation. This is a striking test for the process which strengthens the national energy and Poland. We shall consistently deepen this process. Social activity and civic service is open to anyone. It is not necessary to have passes or tickets. The range and multiple colors [as heard] of the electoral coalition are embodied in the candidates present from the national electoral list. There are 50 of us. The older ones marched to the new Poland along various routes. Our fates were also different in the postwar years. It is not our biographies which are different, it is often our view of the world as well. We are all, however, party and nonparty, believers and non-believers, united by the PRON platform and the feeling of duty toward the nation and its socialist state.

I would like to say a few words to the young electorate. I know how difficult your problems often are. It is normal that every successive generation wishes to live better and fuller lives, wishes for colorful and interesting lives, and wants the country in which they are to reach their mature years to be better equipped and organized. At least some of the youthful dissatisfaction is justified, and possible to explain. Today, socialist Poland needs a younger, bolder, perhaps even angrier young man, even if what he does and says is not correct to the end, rather than an indifferent, cynical, young man who does not care. One must not escape into the world of illusion or infertile negation. There are no lost generations; there are only lost chances. I appeal to the young people to take full advantage of the chance before them.

Young people are casting votes for their present, and above all for their future. A strong and stable Poland is the basic guarantee of their successful future.

Esteemed gathering, we are building socialism in a country with a thousand-year Christian tradition which has been bound to the nation's and state's story history. The importance of relations between church and state is great. Their foundation lies on separation of church and state, liberty of conscience and religious freedom, and tolerance toward the philosophy of life. That means that in working for Poland and solving real problems in our land, an equal place for all citizens regardless of their attitude toward religion and religious practices must be, and has been fully confirmed to be, reality.

People's Poland, a country with a Catholic majority, is the very place for shaping coexistence between the socialist state and church. This is a process of great significance. The majority of the clergy holds an attitude of civic responsibility. The church largely contributed to the integration of regained territories with the moetherland. There is a large group of publicly active priests and useful activity by caring Christian institutions. Therefore, there are experiences and conditions for this stream to dominate. Unfortunately, there are also actions which go in the opposite direction, which are contrary to the idea of dialogue and in favor of political instigation. Despite that, I would like to express the hope that there will be more and more constructive steps. The election is a good opportunity for the church and clergy to show such intentions. This is a matter of great importance today and for the future.

Esteemed gathering, during today's tour at the Cora Clothing Works I have felt once again the acuteness of economic problems. Women are the majority of the workforce. As is known, they carry the main burden of material concern for the family. There are no simple solutions to economic matters. Every option is a difficult dilemma.

I do not have a clear conscience regarding welfare conditions for elderly and disabled pensioners from the so-called old portfolio -- that is, first and foremost, those who were building the foundations of People's Poland. Many of them have found themselves wronged contrary to the principles of social justice. So far, we have not succeeded in repairing this. It is difficult, of course, to get a radical and immediate change. However, we want to improve in a tangible manner as quickly as possible the welfare of those who are the worst off. This will require amending the present act on pension provision. After coordination with the trade unions, the government will present a suitable submission. I think that the new SEJM will treat it as a particularly urgent matter.

Housing is a major sore point. The steps taken so far have proved insufficient. Extraordinary methods have to be set in motion. We are counting on the newly established national housing council -- a high ranking government, public body equipped with appropriate powers. Furthermore, an act passed this year should facilitate land acquisition. Another important step will be a new building law, a draft of which will be presented by the government to the Sejm. We are, therefore, creating conditions so that those who need housing can find it more quickly. We do not promise that it will be a road without self-denials. But we want to bring tangibly nearer the long term objective of a home for every family.

Another major problem is protecting the environment -- our native nature. We have not used its resources wisely. Today, enormous resources are required just to check its degradation in some parts of the country. In the current 5-year period the expenditure to prevent threats to natural environment -- air, land, and water -- has been doubled. A significant increase is envisaged for the next period. However, the effectiveness of this struggle does not depend on resources alone. A great deal of mindlessness and neglect can still be observed. Therefore, both education and sharper repressive measures in accordance with the law are necessary.

Here it is hard to pass over the problem of slovenliness, squalor, and ugly behavior in various public-utility places. In general, I will quote from a letter here: It doesn't require money, just a bit of inclination, a broom, a shovel and a few minutes' work. Cleanliness, order, and tidy appearance are questions of upbringing.

In the coming 5-year period we will make an enormous effort in the spheres of education, science, and culture. More schools than existed in the whole decade of the seventies will be significantly increased. The PZPR Central Committee plenum will examine in the near future the full spectrum of the national education issue. I think that this corresponds to the intentions expressed today by (?Mrozek-Filipowska). In the present 10-year period a record number of hospital beds will be added. The range of needs both in education and in health care is, however, enormous. This, apart from additional means, requires a better use of existing resources.

Besides the aforementioned problems and worries there are many more. Recently for instance, despite increased deliveries, difficulties arose with coal supply, particularly in rural areas, caused by a severe winter. As a result of decisions made, supplies are being accelerated and those who have allocations this year can redeem them on the same conditions next year. The degree and speed of resolving social needs depends most of all on how the national income grows. This means accelerated modernization of industry, support for agriculture, strengthening transport, and everything which constitutes the material base for development.

There is an acute delemma regarding division of income into consumption and development. This is made even more complicated by the populations high level of growth.

The simultaneous satisfaction of current needs and creation of foundations for tomorrow is an exceedingly difficult task. Where should the means come from? To take from some to give more to others is possible on a limited scale and we do not shy from making such decisions sometimes despite their socially delicate nature. The fundamental way is to commission all our reserves, the means which still are not being used to the full. What is primarily needed is better use of numerous, highly qualified cadres; their talents and abilities; production assets; working times; and natural riches. That means above all productivity and effectiveness, quality and thriftiness, better organization, and work discipline. I am aware that these statements do not sound brilliant new, and that they could even be received unfavorably by millions of people who work unselfishly and honestly. I apologize for that.

The laws of economy cannot be cheated. All attempts to pass them by ended in failure. We still feel today the effects of volunatrism of the past decade. For many years we propagated a slogan: Match the best. Obviously, this ideal is difficult to achieve. Great progress would have followed if today's average were matched by those who pulled it down, and who had it well above their heads. The reform creates conditions for better management. There is a considerable difference of opinion concerning the course followed so far and its results. There were opinions in the preelection discussion that reform has brought disappointment, and that enterprises are not mature enough for independence and workforces of self-management. Increasingly the opinion is expressed that reform is good but those at the top, bureaucrats, are doing what they can to obstruct it. These are, of course extreme opinions.

Beyond any doubt, the introduction of new principles into the economy has been profitable for the economy itseld, and in consequence for society. However, the reform disappointed those who considered it a panacea. A new system of functioning requires improvement, but it does not solve anything on its own. This is merely a nuisance for the inefficient director and sluggish self-management, but is a great chance for the enterprising and active. The issue at hand is one of proving by action that reform brings expected and genuinely achieved results. A lot has already been achieved; but there is still more to be done. I repeat once agains, confirming the suggestion made by Jerzy Wysocki: There will be no retreat from reform. [applause]

New broad prospects for economic intergration with the countries of the socialist community are opening, including the acceleration of scientific and technological progress, a locomotive for contemporary development. We work on it together with the CEMA countries, and most of all with the USSR. The implementation of long term programs of cooperation, which for us are extremely favorable, have already begun. The coming third congress of Polish science will be a particular opportunity to increase our own elements of scientific and technological progress, and creative thought of scientists, constructors and engineers.

Our historical experience proves that we have managed in far worse conditions and we have resolved much more complex tasks. This is how it was, particularly in recent years. The breakdown of the economy has been overcome. Industrial and agricultural production has been increased. Market supplies are improving gradually and exports are growing, as in our position as a partner in trade and cooperation. In many spheres we are ahead of the 3-year plan. These are the facts. But things are still difficult. Despite this it must be stressed that in many respects one lives better in Poland today. The number of days off from work have increased. The rights to preventative [profilaktyczny] and sick leave have increased. We have the best solutions in the world regarding leave for raising children. The number of people taking advantage of the lowered retirement age has greatly increased, and the range of social benefits for many professional groups has increased.

How can one maintain this improved state of affairs and at the same time significantly improve areas which have worsened; how can we go forward toward the prosperous future of our nation? This is the essence of our efforts and the foundations for our optimism. A teacher who spoke yesterday at the meeting in Pelweder used the expression: We live in times of tiredness. I asked what she had in mind. She replied that there is only one good method for tiredness: to act with passion, to do one's own thing. I like this way of thinking. This really is the time of tiredness, but this should not be the reason for losing one's breath. Quite the contrary, this should be an impulse to overcome difficulties.

Dear fellow countrymen, ahead of us is an enormity of tasks. This is our common burden but also a challenging call. We candidates for deputies and we the electorate, must jointly cope with this. On Sunday 13 October the collective responsibility for Poland will separate into millions of individual decisions. Each one of us will take a civic exam for our fatherland. We shall confirm the wisdom and the maturity of our nation, the nation which has been through so much, which has already done so much and which still has so much to do. We shall pass this exam. [applause]

PRON EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DISCUSSES ELECTION

LD072354 Warsaw PAP in English 2129 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 7 -- The Presidium of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) National Council Executive Committee got acquainted today with a report on the course of the parliamentary election campaign.

According to reports conveyed by the PRON voivodship councils, 6,200 meetings with candidates for deputies, attended by 900,000 voters, have been held already. Meetings organised by PRON councils and links acquire diversified forms. Assemblies, festivals and meetings arouse great interest of the citizens.

The Presidium stressed that the hitherto course of the campaign proved that the PRON electoral declaration met with a wide-spread social support.

The Presidium voiced the conviction that the society's active participation in the electoral campaign will be reflected by a mass participation in voting, which will become a sign of active attitudes, needed by the country so much.

Afterwards, the Presidium got acquainted with the state of preparations for the December session the PRON National Council, expected to deal with an analysis and evaluation of the present state of, and prospects for the future development of the PRON.

JARUZELSKI GREETS KIM IL-SONG ON KWP ANNIVERSARY

LD092349 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] On the occasion of the Korean Workers' Party's (KWP) 40th anniversary, Wojciech Jaruzelski has sent cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings for the Korean nation to Secretary General Kim Il-song.

CEAUSESCU'S PRC VISIT, MEETINGS CONTINUE

Ceausescu Attend Gala Show

AU081907 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, AGERPRES 8/10/1985 -- In honour of Nicolae Ceausescu, PCR general secretary, president of Romania, and of Mme Elena Ceausescu, the Ministry of Culture of the People's Republic of China gave a gala show Tuesday evening [8 October]. Front-rank representatives of the interpretative art of the People's Republic of China danced and sang in a rich and varied programme presented at the National People's Congress Palace.

From President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu the interpreters of this show of high artistic tenure were presented with an exquisite bouquet of flowers.

Ceausescu, Deng Xiaoping Meet

AU091138 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Today is the third day of the official visit paid by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu to the PRC.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania and Comrade Elena Ceausescu today met with Comrade Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Consultative Commission of the PRC. The meeting was attended by Comrades Ion Dinca, Stefan Andrei, and other Romanian officials. Li Peng, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo and vice premier of the State Council; Chen Muhua, candidate member on the CPC Central Committee Politburo and state counsellor; and other officials were also present.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping warmly greeted Comrades Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu and recalled the Romanian-Chinese summit meetings and their contribution of particular importance to developing positive relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries, parties and peoples.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed his satisfaction with meeting Comrade Deng Xiaoping and the other comrades of the Chinese party-state leadership and expressed his conviction that the current visit, talks conducted on this occasion, and the understandings concluded with ensure an increasingly broader foundation to continue to strengthen friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the CPC, between our countries and peoples, and will raise Romanian-Chinese relations to higher levels in all fields of activity.

During the meeting, the two sides briefed each other on current concerns and directions of action of the two peoples in socialist construction and exchanged views on a number of international issues. Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Deng Xiaoping emphasized that the two parties and countries -- in concerning themselves with the construction of socialism -- also pay special attention to developments in the international arena and participate actively through constructive efforts aimed at solving the major problems confronting mankind.

The two sides stressed that under current complex and serious international conditions, it is necessary for peoples and advanced forces everywhere to take firm action to defend peace, a fundamental issue of our time; to halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament; and to prevent the danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

They also stressed the need for all states to make all efforts necessary to exclude the use or threat of force in international relations, to solve disputes between states by peaceful means and negotiations, to promote detente and cooperation, and to ensure the free and independent developmentof all nations in the world under conditions of international peace and security.

The exchange of views showed the common or very close positions held by the two parties and countries on fundamental issues concerning the world political situation, especially peace and disarmament. They expressed the conviction that development of Romanian-Chinese cooperation in the international arena represents a contribution of particular importance to the cause of peace and socialism, to promoting a policy of independence and progress, to asserting the new principles in interstate relations, and to understanding and cooperation in the world. The meeting and talks took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding and regard.

Mme Ceausescu, Scientists Meet

AU091404 Bucharest AGREPRES in English 1223 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, AGERPRES 9/10/1985 -- On Wednesday, October 9, Academician Elena Ceausescu, D.Sc., member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, Romanian first deputy prime minister, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, received Lu Jiaxi, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, as well as representatives of prominent scientific, higher education and research institutions.

On behalf of scientists, higher education and research staff, Lu Jiaxi expressed full satisfaction for the visit President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu pay to the People's Republic of China, emphasizing that it would mark another highly important moment in the chronicle of the manysided development of the Romanian-Chinese ties. Moreover, he also expressed sentiments of gratitude for the opportunity to be received by Mme Elena Ceausescu and to pay respects to her, expressing profound admiration for her prodigious activity in the field of science, of basic and applied research, which opened new horizons for the development of Romanian and world science, for a growing contribution of science to the resolution of socioeconomic progress-released questions.

Academician Elena Ceausescu, D.Sc., thanked for the appreciations for her scientific activity and Romania's contribution to enriching the treasure of world scientific and technological thinking, and took the opportunity to convey the Chinese scientists, researchers, university teaching staff and production specialists wishes of further successes in their responsible mission to promote technical-scientific progress in the economic and social life of the People's Republic of China.

During the interview, reference was made to the ascending course of the collaboration between Romanian and Chinese scientists, stressing the need for new ways to be identified to even more powerful develop and diversify technical-scientific cooperation forms.

During the talk, emphasis was placed or the great responsibility incumbent on scientists everywhere for the promotion of the peace and collaboration ideals, for a resolute channelling of their creative efforts towards the peaceful development of mankind, for safeguarding it from a nuclear catastrophe. Mme Elena Ceausescu asked that the scientists of the People's Republic of China be conveyed the best friendly wishes, and the wish for an ever closer collaboration on behalf of all the scientific researchers, teaching staff and specialists of Romania.

CROATIAN LC HEAD DISCUSSES UNITY, CHURCH

LD091231 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Mika Spiljak, president of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium, granted an interview to Zagreb television. In the interview with Miroslav Lilic, editor of an informative and political program, he spoke on the current political situation in Croatia and Yugoslavia and answered numerous questions.

Without brotherhood and unity there is no survival in Yugoslavia. There is no survival for any nation or for the Croatian nation without brotherhood and unity, without agreements, and without a joint policy. Without brotherhood and unity we would suffer the fate of Lebanon, and we should be fully aware of this, said Mika Spiljak in the interview.

Speaking about discussions which have long been held in Yuglslavia on changes in the political system and the action of the LC, Spiljak said chat we have to persevere along the path of self-management but not retain all mechanisms and organizational forms that are currently in operation. That is, some of these forms and mechanisms have not proved to be effective. Thus we must change everything that proves to be ineffective and that does not yield results.

Mika Spiljak stressed that without a developed sense of togetherness there is no survival, for any of our nations or for Yugoslavia. There are illusions, for example, that someone could survive on his own, that any of our nations could live, survive, and develop on its own. Such a nation would quickly become a victim and someone's dependent in wider international relations.

Answering a question which has been topical in recent years, to the effect that Croatia has had a destabilizing effect within Yugoslavia, the president of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium commented: I do not agree with this at all, since it is not true. Recently this view has developed mainly because of the foreign exchange law. With this so-called blockade by Slovenia and Croatia we really wanted to be given equitable treatment in a discussion on adopting the law, so that our arguments should be heard and examined through discussions. We have mostly achieved this. If we had taken a more active part before, if we had been in a position to take part in that before, if we had been able to make specific suggestions on specific proposals, there would have been no need for a blockade. In a discussion on this law as well as on all other laws this will happen again, and we are really coming closer to one another and finding the best possible joint solutions. Croatia, like every other republic and province, must care and will care about its positions, but with full responsibility. We do care and will care no less than other provinces, republics, and other structures about the unity and stability of Yugoslavia. This is our shared interest.

The president of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium advocated stimulating creative work, good experts and good workers. He also advocated changing certain regulations so that organizations of associated labor and all Yugoslav structures may remove idlers. In the foreign and domestic press Croatia is sometimes labeled as the most dogmatic region in Yugoslavia. This refers, as they claim, to the nonexistence of a democratic atmosphere. Why has Croatia earned such a label, was the next question. Spiljak stressed that this is an utterly superficial and unreal judgment, and added in this connection: It is true that in Croatia ideopolitical and other measures have been taken in order to prevent reactionary, counterrevolutionary activity directed toward undermining the foundations of socialism. It is also true that this is precisely what some people do not like. But it is the right of every society to fight for its peace and its stability.

There have sometimes been some unfortunate or insufficiently thought-out moves which could have caused a lot of excitement without any consequences for anyone. There have been no real consequences, while alot of fuss has been made. There have been several even very rude statements or judgments by individuals, which the public may have thought to be the views of the leadership. It seems to me that a great deal has been explained with respect to those individuals. They, as much as anyone else, have the right to their own views. But it has become clear that those have been their own views, not the views of the leadership. I believe that this sufficiently contributes to the calming of the situation and to another, more real image of Croatia.

In conclusion, the president of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium also spoke about the inadmissible, militant behavior of some of the heads of the Catholic Church, which has recently been promoting itself as the only national champion for Croatia and Croatian spirit. They say this, Spiljak stressed, adding: I believe this is unreal, untrue, and actually serves some kind of cheap politics, some kind of political objectives. We cannot deny anyone, including the church, the right to care for the nation. Anyone who in his way can contribute is welcome. [Words indistinct] the church served much more to Austria, Hungary, Venice, or all sorts of foreign powers which ruled our nation, because they were the authorities, and according to the church theory every authority comes from God. Every authority was from God except for this, our socialist authority where the nation itself freed itself and took its face into its own hands. And it is only now that this authority does not come from God. That the Catholic Church has become a champion for the Croatian spirit, the only champion for Croatian spirit, as they often point out, is not the reality and is not the historic truth.

According to the president of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium, this assertion has some other objectives, other interests, besides sole concern for the nation and Croatian spirit. The Croatian nation has made enormous sacrifices in a joint struggle with all Yugoslav nations for its liberation. The nation liberated itself so that our Croatia as part of Yugoslavia would be its own, rule itself alone, and now that it has been achieved the church exerts itself as the only protector of the Croatian nation. There were many opportunities in the past when the church could have shown its concern for the nation, but it did not prove to be with the people and on their side. Who passed a sentence on Gubec, who led the people against oppression, against feudalism, and so forth? Bishop Draskovic. On whose side was the church then? Not on the side of the people of Gubec, but on the other side. We cannot forget this, we must think of it, and they must know that. This cannot be hidden from our people. After all, we are aware that the church has its own role, its own responsibility, and it will exist with the people for a long time, as will our socialist society. So we must continue finding joint solutions. Let the church do its own work and society its own, so everyone has his own share of responsibility. This is what our society wants, this is what we have resolved through the constitution and laws, and in accordance with that we want relations to develop normally.

At the end of the interview with Zagreb television Mika Spiljak, president of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium, spoke about the significance of the forthcoming 13th LCY Congress and expressed his conviction that it will confirm everything that we have so far reached in our socialist development and direct further action.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION VISITS USSR

Government Spokesman Defines Visit

LD082052 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] Belgrade, October 8 (TANJUG) -- An official and friendly visit to the Soviet Union on which a delegation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia leaves tomorrow represents the continuation of a political dialogue and confirms the two countries readiness and wish to further promote relations and cooperation in all fields of common interest.

Yugoslav Government spokesman Zeljko Jeglic stressed the above today in his statement to TANJUG. Jeglic stressed that bilateral relations of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union are developing successfully and comprehensively on the well-known principles which have over the past 30 years confirmed their value [word indistinct] represent a long-term foundation for strengthening cooperation.

Jeglic stressed that the view which the Yugoslav delegation led by Assembly of Yugoslavia President Ilijaz Kurtesi will be making at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet will afford an opportunity for further comprehensive exchanges of views on a large number of questions relating to political and bilateral cooperation, as well as the international situation and the two countries foreign policy activities.

Delegation Departs 9 Oct

LD091301 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0905 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Oct (TANJUG) -- A Yugoslav parliamentary delegation left this morning for an official and friendly visit to the USSR at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The delegation is led by Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the SFRY Assembly.

The SFRY Assembly delegation comprises delegates Ivica Lovric, Antun Bubic, Milos Nikolcin, Boro Temenugov, and Anka Zugic.

At Belgrade's Surcin Airport the delegation was seen off by Zdravko Ciric, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Iso Njegovan, president of the Yugoslav Interparliamentary Union Group; Milan Janovski, secretary general of the SFRY Assembly; Milan Veres, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs; and also by Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador to Yugoslavia.

During their 6-day stay in the USSR the assembly delegation, in addition to having talks with an appropriate delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, will also have meetings with other prominent personalities of USSR sociopolitical life, and will visit the Soviet republics of Belorussia and Lithuania.